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Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workingman."

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

THE Sentinel printed Leon Bailey's portrait yesterday. So did the Journal. The presentment given by the latter was an artistic arrangement of cold type, and was less flattering than the other, but everybody recog-

THE discovery has been made that the clause in the Mills bill which encourages moonshining, and makes free whisky possible, is cut out of the edition of that remarkable work which is being circulated as a campaign document. This is a feature of chairman Brice's celebrated campaign of intellect and

SPEAKING of the formation of young ladies' Harrison and Morton clubs, the Washington Post advances the opinion that this sort of thing, without doubt, can be made very effective upon that class of voters who will exercise the right of saffrage the first time this year. Undoubtedly the Post is correct. Go ahead, girls, and organize.

THE yellow fever has obtained a foothold at Jacksonville that leaves little ground to hope for an abatement of the disease before frost, which can hardly be expected before the first or middle of November. Long be fore that time, if the fever continues, the situation will have become very distressing and may call for liberal aid and succor from the North.

A GOOD many curious things can be found in the back numbers of papers whose editors change their political opinions with each administration. Some one, who has been looking over the files of Harper's Weekly, finds that George William Curtis used to delight in speaking of Allen G. Thurman "as the man who is called a statesman by some of the Democratic papers."

THE Lamb who was lost has been found again. Johnny Lamb is the one referred to. He has turned up in Pittsburg on his way home from somewhere and tells the inevitable interviewer that Iudiana is sure to go Democratic. Young Mr. Lamb's reputation as a prophet is not good. It was ruined when Republican "Jim" Johnston carried the Eighth district over himself and contrary to his positive predictions that it was going the

THE Prohibition State organ has changed editors-that is, the owners of the concern have sent back to the country the young man who has given them so much trouble. The new editor, who is impersonal, starts out well and comes out decidedly for the Democratic party, and devotes nearly a column to seven reasons why the outlook of the Democratic party is good. We commend its frankness It advises all Republicans who cannot go straight to the Democrats to vote for Fisk and Brooks, so as to weaken the Republican party as much as possible.

SINCE the publication of the fact that President Cleveland had contributed \$10,000 to the campaign fund, and that his Standard Oil and other monopolist friends had followed his example, the life of Colonel Brice has been made miserable by the "workers" from doubtful States, who clamor for a "divide." Mr. Sheerin and Mr. Jewett are on hand without loss of time, to secure their share, their efforts are ably assisted by "Colonel" Rice. If the Indiana delegation does not secure \$9,000 out of Mr. Cleveland's \$10,000 it will not be their fault.

THE New York Grappic thinks it "is somewhat of a pity that Grover Cleveland's regard for the proprieties of the exalted position he holds restrains him from taking active part | The assertion that the Italians have been paid in the campaign," and adds, enthusiastically, "If he could only go out among the people what a reception he would meet with." May be he would, but, as the Journal has inquired before, "What's the matter with" the people going to visit Cleveland? All roads lead to | to profit by it. It approves the illegal im- | aware, ao moral transformation has taken

Washington, and there is no impropriety in the people visiting their chief magistrate; but something evidently is the matter, for they do

THE DUTY ON TIN. The Chicago News attempts to make a point

in favor of free trade by citing the case of tin

plate, which, it says, carries a heavy tariff, although there is no tin-plate manufactured in the United States, the alleged result being that all tin-ware manufacturers and all consumers of tin-ware have to pay an onerous tax. The News has done a service to the cause of protection in calling attention to the tin question. The present duty on tin-plate is one cent per pound, and the Mills bill repeals the duty, placing it on the free list. Instend of the present duty being repealed it should be increased. It is true, as the News says, that there is no tin-plate manufactured in the United States, but there ought to be. It is not manufactured here because it is not protected. The industry has been sacrificed to a tariff for revenue only. The present duty is one for revenue only; it should be made protective. Instead of one cent per pound it should be two or two and a quarter cents a pound. This would develop American tin manufacturing, build up an important home industry, give us a better article of tin and in a short time at lower prices than we now pay. Tin-plate is sheet-iron with tinned surface. We have a protective duty on sheet-iron, but none on tinned plates, the result being that the British manufacturers of tin-plate have entire possession and control of the American market, and what might ought to be an important industry in this country is suppressed. Official records of the Treasury Department show that from 1864 to 1888 the United States imported from Great Britain over 7,000 million pounds of sheet-iron coated with tin, and lead and tin, known as "tin-plates" and "terne" or roofing-plates, while practically none have been made in the United States, solely because the rates of duty have been non-protective. The net result to the Nation is officially reported to be as follows, viz.: Importation of tin and terne-plates to the United States from 1864 to 1888: Foreign values paid for them in gold, \$298,319,655.07. Duties paid into the United States Treasury, \$78, 636,892,80; \$219,682,762.27, showing a loss of about \$220,000,000 of American wealth in twenty-five years, which would have been kept here had the duties been protective. During the fiscal year ending June 30 1888, we imported 653,827,963 pounds of British tin and terne plates, valued \$19,033,934. Every dollar thus sent out of the country and into the pockets of British manufacturers of tin-plate ought to be retained at home, and could be by a protective duty. We give Great Britain business enough in tin-plate alone every year to give steady and profitable employment to one hundred thousand American workmen, not to speak of the consumption of American sheet-iron, American coal, American limestone and other raw material. It probably takes one hundred thousand British workmen to manufacture tin-plate for the United States, and the importation of their product keeps one hundred thousand American workmen out of that job. If the present duty, instead of being repealed, were raised to 2 or 2 1-4 cents per pound, there would be a dozen manufactories of tinplate in this country in less than six months, and the foundation would be laid of a large and profitable industry. The result of the tariff for revenue only on tin-plate has been the free gift of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year to Great Britain, the complete suppression of a valuable American industry and the robbing of one hundred thousand American

We anticipate the free-trader's reply to this, viz., that a protective duty on tin-plate would enormously increase the cost of the ware to the consumer—the housewife would be taxed on her coffee-pot, the workman on his dinnerpail, the groceryman on his quart-measure. etc. It is the stock argument of free-traders that a tariff duty is a tax which is added to the cost of the article, and is "robbery" without any compensating benefit. Admit, for the sake of argument, that an increase of the duty on tin-plate would increase the cost of tin-ware. Say the duty were increased from one cent a pound, the present rate, to 2 1.4 cents a pound, an increase of 1 1.4 cent per pound. In an ordinary pint cup there is about one-fourth of pound of tin-plate, and it retails for five cents. In an ordinary three-quart coffee-pot there is less than a pound of tin-plate, and it sells for, say, fifty cents. A workman's tin dinner-pail contains about a pound of tinplate, and sell for 25 to 30 cents. It will be seen that the principal cost of these articles, as of all manufactured articles, is in the labor. Doubling the present duty on tin would possibly add a quarter of a cent cost of a tin cup, a cent to the cost of a coffee-pot, a cent to a tin dinner-bucket. Is there a man in the United States who would not willingly pay that fractional increase on tin-ware if he knew that by doing so for a short time an industry worth \$30,000,000 a year and employing 100,000 workmen would be established? And in a little while after the British product was driven out and American competition established we should have better tin at a cheaper rate than we have now, for British tin is an inferior article, and they have a monopoly of our market by reason of their low wages. The first thing the Republican party should do when it returns to power is to place a protective duty on tin-plate. The American peo-

workmen of employment.

present tariff for revenue duty.

DEFENDING FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR. In defending the importation of foreign contract labor, the Sentinel makes a complete "give-away" of its pretended friendship for home laborers. The assertion that home laborers could not have been obtained to do the work being done by these Italians is false. full wages is false. Their importation was violation of law and of the rights of home labor. Their wholesale naturalization is even a greater outrage. The Sentinel defends both because it expects the Democratic party

ple have been robbed far too long under the

portation of Italian Dago labor to take bread and butter out of the mouths of home laborers, and it approves their wholesale naturalization from base partisan motives. In compelling the Sentinel to defend and justify these outrages we have exposed the hollowness of its professed friendship for workingmen. It knows that a large number of these Italians were aliens before they were brought here: that the contract for their labor at reduced wages was made in advance of their coming here; that bringing them here under such contract, made in advance, was a plain violation of law; that scores of them have been naturalized since being brought here, and that it has been done by Democrats, yet it defends the whole business. A beautiful friend of American workingmen, truly. It is the same kind of friendship that would flood the country with the products of foreign pauper labor and scale the wages of American workmen 33 to 50 per cent, under the idiotic pretense of opening a foreign market.

BAILEY AND HIS SPEECH.

The speech of Leon Bailey, Wednesday night, was quite unique in its way. Few men could deliver a so-called political speech without touching on politics or once referring to a single political issue. Bailey did this, and in this respect his speech is a masterpiece. Probably if he had been speaking extemporaneously he would have been betraved into some reference to politics, and in an unguarded moment might have touched on some national issue. But he avoided this by elaborate preparation and writing out his speech in advance. The result is one of the most evenly scurrilous and uniformly mendacious pieces of political billingsgate on record. Bailey has not heretofore been credited in this community with possessing much sense, his readiness to do dirty work being generally thought to be greatly in excess of his ability. But his success in eliminating every trace of decency from this speech and in producing a perfectly symmetrical piece of political blackguardism shows that his ability has probably been underrated. As we understand the speech is to be printed and circulated by the Democrats as a campaign document. it may be worth while to say for the information of outsiders that it is tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. It contains, in very large proportions, every kind of lie heretofore discovered, with several new and unclassified varieties. The speech represents the accumulated feculence of the local campaign, and Bailey is the sewer-pipe employed by the Democratic managers to carry it off and spread it abroad. His intimate association with Sim Coy and his sympathy with Coy's ideas and methods-a sympathy so notorious that he was not permitted to take any part in or even to know the secrets of the prosecution that sent Coy to the penitentiary-made it quite fitting that his speech should have been delivered to Cov's Eighteenth-ward constituents. As a sample of Coy politics it was a great speech, and it may be in great demand among people who cannot read, but we do not think it will change the course of history. Meanwhile, we may notice the claim made

for the Journal's \$1,000 reward, and the pretended evidence submitted by Bailey and Gruelle, so far as to say that the claim and evidence are worthless. Some of Bailey's alleged witnesses go squarely back on him; others are unworthy of belief. None of them make oath to their statements. Their testimony is hearsay evidence, and of the flimsiest character. A justice's court would not convict a yellow dog on such evidence, with Bailey's thrown in. He doesn't even produce the original statements of his pretended witnesses. Let them make oath to them if they dare, and let them fix the time, place and circumstances when they heard General Harrison make the alleged remarks. They will not do it. They are a pack of liars, and Bailey with the rest. As for Gould, he is irre publicly, that General Harrison said "A dollar a day and two meals, consisting of good bread, butter and 'sow-belly,' is good enough for any workingman," is beneath contempt.

ble. A man who would state, as he has done If Bailey were to go into the Mayor's court INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29. with such a case he would deserve to be sent

to the work-house for contempt of court.

THE SENTINEL AND MR. BYNUM. The Sentinel devotes a good deal of its time this pleasant campaign summer to the defense of Mr. Bynum against wicked Republican assaults and to the attempt to convince the public that he is a great and good man and without guile. Two years ago it was singing another tune. Some choice extracts from a leading editorial in that paper of date Aug. 25, 1886, are as follows:

"He [Mr. Bynum]defies all authority." * * "He outrages every sentiment of political decency." * * "Mr. Bynum deserves to be thrown out of the party. He has forfeited the respect of every Democrat who believes the party has some other mission than backing Mr. Bynum's selfish, reckless and destructive ambition." * * * "Upon what meat has this our Casar fed that he has grown so almighty? The Sentinel has been very patient with Mr. Bynum, but forbear-

ance has ceased to be a virtue.' On the day following it referred to him as a man than whom no one "in the history of his party has acted a more contemptible part." and when the long list of contemptible acts committed by Democrats is considered, this must be admitted to be strong denunciation. Again, he is spoken of as a man "who has prostituted his honor as a Democrat;" a man who "has shown himself to be wholly unworthy the confidence of his party;" a man who "deserves nothing better than to be seized by the neck and heels, thrown over the fence and dropped into the ditch;" a man who "spit upon Mr. McDonald;" a man who "has allowed his immediate henchmen to swagger about the streets and public places, vilifying everybody who showed an inclination to require of Mr. Bynum an exhibition of common political decency:" a man whose "policy of self-assertion" is "blind, insensate, pig-headed, rule or ruin;" a man with whom it is "Bynum or damned to you;" a man who has "forfeited all right to consideration and all claims to respect," and finally "a man who is the very incarnation of the most abominable arrogance. and who is a dangerous, unreliable, vindictive party man." Now, so far as the public is

place in Mr. Bynum's character since that time; on the contrary, the prevailing impression is that the Sentinel knew him very well, and that its diagnosis of his mental and moral peculiarities was not only quite accurate then, but is equally correct at this date. The Sentinel itself seems to suffer at this time, however, with an intellectual obliquity of vision which blinds it to the glaring faults of the gentleman in question, and it supports him as its candidate for re-election to Congress with as much vigor as though it had never branded

him as a bully and a villain. The varying course of the Democratic organ has amused the community many times. but never has there been a more striking instance of its flopping abilities and humble subservience to the powers that be than in its attitude, or more properly its several attitudes toward Mr. Bynum.

DEMOCRATIC speakers and writers of the Cheap John variety are having a good deal to say about General Harrison's attitude on the labor question. These irresponsible persons make loose charges and statements which are so plainly false that they are hardly worth the trouble of denial. His friends, and his enemies as well, know that the Republican candidate has, throughout his career, lost no opportunity to serve the laboring man; that he has advocated his cause, publicly and privately, and has championed his interests in local circles and in the halls of Congress. His opinions on this subject have been declared freely and his acts have been in accordance with them. What his views are and have been are better expressed in his own words than those of another, and these words must convince all fair-minded persons of his honesty and earnestness. In a speech delivered in this city Sept. 15, 1886, General Harrison

"I believe that a large majority of our people-not themselves wage-workers-sympathize with, and will give their aid to every reform calculated to make the burdens of labor lighter and its rewards more adequate. These, added to the vast army of wageworkers, can and will bring on in orderly procession those well-digested reforms which experience and study have suggested, and will yet suggest. A contented and thrifty working class is the surest evidence of national health and the best pledge of public security. The men who fought the war for the Union were its working people. It was true of the army as of the kingdom of heaven -not many rich. The reforms suggested have relation, first, to the health and comfort of the workman. I believe the law should vigorously, and under severe penalties, compel all employers of labor to reduce the risk to health and limb to the lowest practicable limit. Over-crowding, ill-ventilation, unhealthful surroundings should be made unlawful and unprofitable. The life of man or woman ought not be woven fabric. Every appliance safety should be exacted. believe that the wages of the laborer should be given such preference as will secure him against loss. As long ago as 1878, in a publie speech, I said upon this subject: 'If any railroad or other business enterprise cannot earn enough to pay the labor that operates it and the interest on its bonds, no right-minded man can hesitate to say which ought to be paid first. The men who have invested money in the enterprise, or loaned money on its securities ought to have the right to stop the business when net earnings fail, but they cannot fairly appropriate the earnings of the engineer, or brakeman, or laborer. I believe the law should require the prompt payment of wages in money. I believe that the number of working hours can in most of our industries be reduced without a serious loss to production, and with great gain to the health, comfort, and contentment of our working classes. I advocated and voted for the law of Congress prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts made abroad, and believe that such legislation is just and wise. But I cannot extend this discussion further. The recent State platform of our party, in its declarations upon this subject, meets my entire approval. The labor reform needs only to trust to reason and fair argument to secure success. Its two worst enemies are anarchy and the demagogue. If it escapes these it will succeed. The masses of our people are disposed to be kind, just and liberal-hospit-able to reason and reform. But the majority in favor of law and public order is overwhelm ing. Nothing can succeed on the line of lawlessness. It is the most hopeful sign that attends this great movement that the great body of its promoters have not failed to see this truth, and have united with their fellowcitizens in denouncing the fierce and destruc tive doctrines of the Anarchist and his bloody

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals What was the date of the order by President Cleveland for the return of the rebel flags, and when was the order rescinded Give language. F. B. PFAFF.

The order came to public knowledge June 11, 1887, but it was understood at the time to have been issued by the President two weeks previous to that date. The circular sent out by the Adjutant-general of the army, to the Governors of the Southern States, was as follows: "The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all the flags in the custody of the War Depart ment be returned to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore them were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine. I am instructed, by the Honorable Secretary of War, to make you (in the name of the War Department) a tender of the flags now in this office belonging to the late volunteer organizations of your State. In discharging this pleasant duty, I beg you, please advise me of your wishes in this matter. It is the intention, in returning each flag, to give it history, as far as it is possible to do so, stating the circumstances of its capture and recovery." On June 16 the President issued a letter to the Secretary of War, in which, after saying that he had considered the subject of the return of the flags with more care than when it was first presented to him, he added: "I am of the opinion that the return of these flags, in the manner thus contemplaied, is not authorized by existing laws, nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags, and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please tell me if the Baxter law became a law and was enforced, and by whom was it repealed? If any, how much money is required to be kept in the treasury that the Democrate call a surplus! What prominent temperance laws have the Democrats of this State ever passed? DARLINGTON, Ind. A READER

1. It became a law and was enforced. It was repealed by a Democratic Legislature in 1875.

2. The law requires that gold and silver coin equal in amount to the gold and silver certificates in circulation at any given time must be

for July gives the gold fund at the end of that month as \$194,592,280, and the silver fund baiance as \$46,697,846.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

3. None.

THE only benefit England ever receives from Irishmen is when they emigrate to America and vote for free trade.—London Times.

HON WARNER MILLER'S first appearance in public life was as a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1872, which renominated President Grant at Philadelphia.

ONE of the President's pension vetoes in New Hampshire has created so much indignation that a special examiner of the Pension Bureau has been sent thither to take testimony in

THE Chicago Tribune has discovered that the Democratic Commercial Travelers' Club, of Chisago, consists of six out of the 14,000 drummers who live in Chicago. The organization can hardly be regarded as representative of political sentiment among commercial travelers.

WHEN people talk about the impossibility of defeating Cleveland, just state to them the fact that a change of 3,372 votes four years ago would give the Republicans New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and the electoral vote would have stood: Blaine, 233; Cleveland, 168. -Leavenworth Times.

FOURTERN Democrats at Brighton, Mich. have come out for Harrison. Dick Keason, a prominent Irish farmer, says: "I have paid \$50 a year for the last forty years for being a Demo-crat, and I want Mr. Cleveland to understand that he will never again be elected to the head of the Nation by any assistance from me."

IF any candidate can make West Virginia Republican, Congressman Goff, who was nomi nated by the party for Governor last week, is the man to do it. He is popular and a hard political worker. Moreover, he has a creditable war record, is in his second term in Congress and succeeded Uncle Dick Thompson as Secretary of the Navy.—Springfield Republican. THE New York Mail and Express addresses

some strong words to those of its religious readers who propose to help elect Cleveland by voting for Fisk. It says: "The Republican party has not always come up to your standard, but it has done, and is doing, more for the home and for the cause than any other party that ever existed, and it is to-day the most powerful agency of reform in this country." EX-MAYOR THOMAS VOYLE, of Carbondale,

Pa., a Democrat since 1845, and the present county auditor, says in an interview: "I can't stand this wishy-washy policy of Cleveland's. and I made up my mind three years ago that I would not vote for him if he were by any chance renominated for the presidency. I am a Democrat, and my politics are just what they have alwaye been, but I'm no Cleveland Democrat."

SENATOR MATT QUAY is one of the studies of New York since he came there to run the National Republican committee. He is not particular about his dress, neither is he absolutely shabby. He has a habit of pulling his unhappy looking straw hat down over his eyes when he talks to you. He is not very communicative, and when he says anything it is in a voice so softly modulated as to be almost a whisper.

GENERAL HARRISON has procured a mascot and his friends are greatly delighted. The mascot is a large white cat that mysteriously put in an appearance on the day that Harrison arrived at Middle Bass island. No one knows where it came from, but since it arrived the weather has been delightful and the General's luck is all that could be desired. The cat is a great favorite at the island club-house, and is widely known as

W. J. HENDERSON, of Annandale, N. J., is another Democrat who has discovered the moral cowardice of his party. In a published letter he says: "This attitude of the Democracy has led me to cast my influence with the Republican party at this time. I hope the Prohibitionists will see the wisdom of such a course. The Democratic party has usurped the rights of the peo-ple, and the elevation of Clevelandism to power again will be a tremendous stride toward a reign of despotism in America."

UPON the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, when he returns to his native land, will undoubtedly fall the mantle of Republican oratorical leadership. There is no man in his party who can match him for combined eloquence, wisdom and discretion. It is the combination which secures him the first place. Ingersoll may be as elequent, Blaine may know as much, and the Hon. Thomas C. Platt may be as discreet, but none of them pre sents in an equal degree the union of all these qualifications. - Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

WHEN Cleveland took the White House chair Republicans were much in doubt, And patiently they set to wait

To see how he turned out; But they soon saw he turned out more Than any President before.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE sad news goes forth that the Prince of Wales can waltz but little now, as his wind gives out so quickly.

PRINCESS VICTORIA of Wales, who is said to have developed a remarkable talent for pastel drawing, has just completed a clever portrait of Queen Victoria, and is surprising and pleasing her kinfolk generally.

ONE hundred Grand Army Veterans have been expelled from the Weslevan Methodist Church at Morton's Corpers, O., because the paster is opposed to secret organizations. A few leading members indorse the clergyman's action, but the bulk of his parishioners are disgusted and will attend that church

HERE is a useful hint to florists, which was given out at the convention of their trade in New York last week: If a young man comes to you for a corsage bouquet for a lady, you can make a good sale and save yourself from the accusation of a lack of taste by persuading him to let you send the flowers loose in a box. The lady can then select such as she wishes to wear.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Publishers' Weekly points out that neither E. R. Roe nor E. P. Roe is the original Ros. The novels of A. S. Ros were very popular thirty years ago, and are still published by Dillingham, of New York. The titles which this elder Roe chose for his books are curiously like those of the younger Roes, as "A Long Look Ahead" and "True to the Last."

MONTGOMERY SEARS, who is among the four wealthiest men of Boston, was the son of a grocer who lived on half a dollar a day and slept in his store. He acquired some real estate, and when he died left his moderate fortune to his son under the care of trustees. Young Sears chafed at this and finally succeeded in breaking his father's will. He has gone on acquiring property until his wealth is estimated at many

Ar the international fair in Buffalo, Sept. 4 to 14, the Buffalo Express will do a novel bit of ad vertising by setting up a complete newspaper plant and printing an eight-page newspaper as an exhibit in the main building. A new Scott perfecting press and complete stereotyping arrangements will also be exhibited, and the details of the editorial and mechanical departments given to public view.

A WASHINGTON Post reporter, who has been overhauling the last year's register at Willard's. finds that General Rosecrans is recorded there as hailing from a score of places. "When the General writes his name," says this reporter, "he puts ditto marks under the residence of whoever preceded him on the register, consequently he is just as apt to ditto Shanghai or St. Petersburg as Washington or California."

JOHN A. ROBINSON, a wealthy and eccentric citizen of Norwich, Conn., died recently. His will provided that his body be kept three days before being placed in the grave. It was further ordered that the grave be so made that an exit from it would be easy. A hammer was to be placed near his right hand, and a lamp kept burning in the grave for three days and nights. These directions were carried out to the letter. but with no startling result.

THE showman, Dan Rice, was standing outside of the tent one day proclaiming loudly the attractions within. A man holding a little boy by the hand shouted: "I'll bet a dollar you cannot let me see a lion." "Done," yelled Dan; "put up your money." The money was put up. Now walk in here," said Rice. "There, look at that! That's the finest lion in the States." "I don't see any," said the man. "You don't! What in thunder ails you!" "I'm stone blind," said the man. "Guess I'll take them dollars."

A Young man in Marianna, Fla., dreamed the other night of making a balloon ascension and making his descent by means of a parachute. He thought be threw every garment overboard, held in the treasury. The Treasury statement | not even retaining his gauze shirt, before mak- | fally.

ing his perilous descent. Imagine his disgust when he awoke, standing up in bed holding to an open umbrella with a grip that made his hand ache. He says he lost no time in hunting for

his lost garments. THE late Lord Alfred Paget was the oldest member of the Queen's household, having held a small position as marshal for something like fifty years. He was a rollicking old chap of the old school. He lived plainly, had a strong sporting turn, and was familiar with all the men about town in London. He fairly baunted the theaters. He was on the free-list at most of them, and had the privileges of the stage-door. His greatest happiness was to aid in coaching a

new actress or provide a late supper for a jaded ballet girl. A STORY is told of Mr. Justice Hannen, who is to preside over the Parnell commission. He is said to be so correct and conscientions that he has scarcely ever made a mistake; but he did once. A demure, sombre-dressed juryman in melancholy tones, claimed exemption from serving, and his Lordship asked in kind and sympathetic tones, "On what grounds?" "My Lord," said the applicant, "I am deeply interested in a funeral which takes place to-day, and am most anxious to follow." "Certainly, sir, your plea is a just one." The man departed, and a moment after Mr. Justice Hannen learned that he was -the undertaker.

THE story of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp" was missing, till lately, from all Eastern copies of the "Arabian Nights." By great good luck M. Zotenberg, keeper of the oriental manuscripts at the Bibliotheque Nationale, lately bought two volumes of Arabic tales which were copied about the beginning of this century from a manuscript written in 1703. In one of these was the long-lost original in Arabic of "Aladdin." A genuine Eastern version of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" does not, it is said, exist. Sir Richard Burton's recent version is a translation of a Hindustani version of Edward Forstor's English translation from Galland's

KING MALIETOA, who was infamously betrayed and deposed from the Samoan throne last year by the Germans, is now a prisoner at Cameroons, Africa. He writes to a friend: "In the good providence of God I am well, and the young men also who have come here with me. There are three of them. Alesana and Aisake. of Apia, and Tali, the son of Pomare, who was with us in old times at Malua. This country is very hot, like Samoa. Cocoanuts are plentiful. and also bread fruits and bananas. Here, however, fever is prevalent, and it does not agree with us. The Governor is kind to us in the way of food. We have bread, and tea, and rice, and said to me as to the time we are to remain here. or as to when we may return to our own land in Samoa. The Governor, however, has said that my brother and I are to remain here at Cameroons, but Aisake and Tali are soon to return to Samoa. " " I keep at a distance from all spirit drinking. We do not go about at night. When it gets dark we go into our house and sit there. We are afraid to go about this

Ingalls's Hour-Glass.

President pro tem Ingalls uses the oldfashioned time glass to measure the five-minute speeches of the Senators. When the Senator begins the glass is inverted, and when the sand has all run out he is stopped promptly. The other day a Senator who thought his five minutes entirely two short demurred when the President pro tem told him his time was up. "The Chair is guided entirely by this glass." said Ingalis firmly, holding up the twin bulbs with the sand all in the lower one. As the President pro tempore is almost as absolute as a base-bail umpire, nothing more was said. As Ingalls remarked afterward to another Western Senator, "It takes sand to run the Senate."

Poor Old Man.

Philadelphia Press. Poor old Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana whom the Democrats slaughter every time he asks for party recognition in the shape of anything from an election as a delegate from his own ward up to a complimentary vote for Vicapresident, has been pressed into service to help save the ticket, and is already on the stump among the Hoosiers. A new king has been raised up in the Democracy-Cleveland is his name-who knows not Joseph, but Joseph continues to hew wood and draw water for the bosses as meekly as if the task were his highest

To Settle the Liquor Question. Indiana Christian Advocate.

Let the public mind be instructed and the public conscience be quickened, and steps for the entire destruction of this giant wrong will be taken, and it will not be by a few of us setting up our standard and withdrawing from the many-it will not be by the organization of a party for that purpose, but by infusing a hatred of it in all parties, so that a Legislature or a judge would as soon think of cowering before the White Caps as before the saloonkeeper. The saloon must go.

Suppressing the Truth.

We are informed that not only those copies of the Mills bill which were sent out from the Democratic national headquarters, but all those which have been printed as campaign supplements of Democratic papers, agree with the ver-sion falsely represented by the New York Post as "the full text" in omitting the sections which relieve the retail liquor dealers of the government tax, and premote the making of "free" or moonshine whisky. We submit that this is one of the most remarkable suppressions on record.

Accounting for Voorhees's Speech.

The most virulent and abusive speech delivered during the campaign up to this time was the tirade uttered against General Harrison a few days ago at Spartanburg, S. C., by Senator Voorbees. It was abusive enough and senseless enough to suggest that Voorbees was in the same condition he was in when he foolishly attacked John James Ingalls on a certain memorable occasion in the Senate.

Not Pleasant Reading. Chicago Mail.

Indiana prisons appear to be managed about the manner which ought to be expected from the political party which made Gray Governor and Turpie Senator. The story of brutality and neglect in the northern Indiana penitentiary does not make pleasant reading. The people of Indiana will see to it in November that a change is made.

Got What They Wanted. Buffalo Express.

We got our "outside candidate" in the person of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. The same convention gave us Levi P. Morton for Vicepresident. And yesterday the Republican State convention nominated Warner Miller for Governor of New York. The ticket of Harrison, Morton, and Miller is invincible in the pivotal State!

A Procession.

Portland Oregonian. Lieutenant Schufeldt of the navy. desires to be sent out to bunt for "Stanley Africanus," Of course, in a little while some one would find it necessary to go in search of Schufeldt, and so on it would go until the United States could form a hand-to-hand bucket brigade between this country and the wilds of Africa.

Campaign Assessments.

New York Mail and Express. Cleveland has set the figure for campaign contributions at 20 per cent. of a year's salary. Will Civil-service Commissioner Oberly pony up his \$700? And will Garland be allowed to put up his \$1,600 in Pan-electric stock at, say, five cents on the dellar!

The Fact of the Matter.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The suggestion of Harper's Weekly that it Abraham Lincoln were alive to-day he would belong to the Democratic party betrays a failure to understand the character of both Lincoln and the Democracy. If Abraham Lincoln were alive to-day there would not be any Democratic

None of It Is Cleveland's.

Buffalo Express. If Judge Thurman finds any enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket lying around loose in Buffalo, on his visit here, he will make no mistake in appropriating it all to himself.

How Many Now? Boston Transcript.

In 1885 there were 2,238 women registered as voters for school committee in this city, and 2,062 women voted. A Correct Diagnosis.

Leavanworth Times. Bynum, of the Indianapolis district, seems to

be determined to be the leading ass in his party in the House. Awkward with It.

with the American flag to wave it very saccess

Rochester Democrat. Grover Cleveland is not sufficiently familiar